

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ **FILE**

SUBJECT

SILVERMASTER

FILE NO.

65-56402

VOLUME NO.

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SERIALS

2530

File No:

65-56402
SECTION 181

Re:

SILVERMASTER

Date: _____

(month/year)

[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-17493

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/4/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/29-6/2/47	REPORT MADE BY LAMBERT G. ZANDER	LGZ:JAG
TITLE NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER with aliases et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
<p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED BY <i>SP7mac/ke</i> ON <i>7/2/82</i> <i>7/27/87</i> <i>89,124</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL <i>3042 PW 1/AB</i> <i>6/13/99</i></p>				
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:				
<p>FRANK COE interviewed on May 29, 1947, denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone, specifically NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. ALGER HISS interviewed on June 2, 1947, with negative results. FRIS-CILLA HISS denied all allegations regarding her husband as absolutely false. IRVING KAPLAN refused to discuss his activity with agents. DUNCAN and ISHBELE LEE interviewed on May 29, 1947. DUNCAN LEE admitted meeting GREGORY in apartment of MARY PRICE and in Washington and New York on several occasions. Denied furnishing GREGORY or other individuals with information acquired during the course of his activities with OSS. SOL LISCHINSKY interviewed May 31, 1947. Admitted acquaintance with subjects this case but denied any knowledge of allegations. RUTH RIEKIN interviewed May 29, 1947, denied Communist Party affiliations and denied furnishing HELEN TENNEY with information concerning OFRA or UNRRA. Denied knowing GREGORY. ALLAN R. ROSENBERG interviewed on May 29, 1947, denied knowing GREGORY and denied allegations as to furnishing of information to improper persons but admitted acquaintance and association with various subjects this case. WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR interviewed on May 29, 1947, admitted he first knew GREGORY SILVERMASTER at the University of California in 1928 but denied furnishing any restricted information to him or his associates. DONALD N. WHEELER refused to furnish agents with any information regarding his activities.</p>				
<p>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>				
REFERENCE: 65-56402. Report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated April 21, 1947, at Washington, D. C.				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 11/7/54</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>⑤ - Bureau</p> <p>3 - New York</p> <p>4 - Washington Field</p> <p>57 JUN 17 1947</p>		<p>65-56402-2530</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>29 JUN 5 1947</p> <p><i>File</i></p>		

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

This insert covers the interview with subject COE, which occurred on Thursday, May 29, 1947, at his office, Room 801, 1818 H Street, N. W. During the course of the interview FRANK COE confirmed all background information in the possession of this field division, which has previously been reported to the Bureau. This interview was conducted by Special Agents RAYMOND WANNAL and CHARLES CLEVELAND.

COE was particularly interviewed concerning the allegations of GREGORY that he was associated with the Silvermaster Group and furnished information of a general economic nature to the SILVERMASTERS to be furnished the Russian Contacts. FRANK COE emphatically denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone which would be of a detrimental nature to this country, and COE particularly stated that no information concerning any official activity in his possession was passed on to any individual for transmittal to a Russian Contact. COE was questioned concerning the statement of GREGORY that he had corresponded with the SILVERMASTERS directly from South America, sending them reports and other information, and COE stated that he "categorically denied furnishing any information or reports to the SILVERMASTERS." COE elaborated on this allegation by stating that the only time he was out of the country other than in Canada and England was during the time he was connected with a Government assignment in Mexico. He was assigned to a commission under WAYNE TAYLOR, known as the Government Committee on Economic Cooperation, and he spent a short time with this committee in Mexico. COE was unable to recall ever having corresponded with the SILVERMASTERS, particularly while he was in Mexico. COE stated that he was not closely associated with SILVERMASTER or his wife, but only knew them while traveling in "economic circles." He advised that there was a possibility that while discussing general economic problems with SILVERMASTER or other individuals, he may have discussed some particular phase, but at no time to his recollection could he recall furnishing any information which would be detrimental to this country.

COE was questioned at length concerning his association and activities with IRVING KAPLAN, HELEN SILVERMASTER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY MAGDOFF, ALLAN ROSENBERG, and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, and he denied close association with any of the above named individuals. It was then pointed out to COE that he had given a personal recommendation on the character, loyalty and reputation of WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN in his, ULLMANN's, application for a position with the U. S. Coast Guard. COE stated that this might have been possible, but he recalled that ULLMANN had worked in his division while he was employed with the U. S. Treasury and inasmuch as "all of my employees were good guys" I did not hesitate to recommend anyone when requested.

COE was further questioned concerning his association and acquaintance with BERNARD NORTMAN, and COE stated he only knew NORTMAN as a member of a car pool, having met the NORTMANs about six months ago when their children enrolled

in the same nursery school. COE was asked if he had discussions with NORTMAN while riding together and COE stated that they had nothing in common and were practically strangers. He was also asked if NORTMAN had made any remarks or statements concerning the interview had with NORTMAN on April 15, 1947, in this same case. COE replied that NORTMAN had not discussed it and to his knowledge NORTMAN had not been interviewed.

In connection with GEORGE SILVERMAN, COE, after having previously stated that he was not closely associated with this individual or friendly with him, admitted that he has had luncheon engagements on numerous occasions with SILVERMAN. He further admitted that he was aware of the fact that SILVERMAN was a close associate of the SILVERMASTERS but denied giving any information which could be considered confidential or of a particular Governmental nature.

At this point during the interview COE stated that if the general line of questioning was to be similar to that above, he would like to save his time and our time by stating that the answer is "categorically no" in connection with all allegations in regard to him.

COE was then asked in regard to the location and activities of his brother, ROBERT COE, and he stated that he did not know his brother's address other than that he was in the vicinity of New York City. COE was asked if he was a member of the Communist Party or associated with any known members of the Party and he stated that he was not acquainted with any individual who was a member of the Communist Party or any individual who was associated with the Communist Party or any individual who followed the Communist Party doctrines.

During the interview, which lasted for about 45 minutes, COE was obviously nervous and on numerous occasions appeared to conveniently fail to remember specific things which were asked, and was inclined to change the course of the questioning by branching off on some tangent regarding general economic questions.

RE: ALGER HISS, aka EUGENE HISS

On June 2 1947, subject ALGER HISS was interviewed by Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP at his place of employment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., between the hours of 2:50 PM and 5:15 PM. At that time HISS furnished the following information:

HISS advised that when he first went to New York City to practice law (about 1932 or 1933), he became associated with a small group of individuals in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. When HISS became a member of this group it had as its purpose the publication of discussions on labor law principally. HISS does not recall his official capacity, but does know that he was one of the editors of the association's journal. At the time he became a member of this group, according to his recollection, the following individuals contributed to the publication of the association: JEROME HELLERSTEIN, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN and ISADORE POLIER, whose wife was JUSTINE WISE.

HISS advised that he was not connected in any way with the organizational setup of the Juridical Association, but his contact was mainly that of writing editorials. It was pointed out by HISS that the group was very loosely knit. He stated that to his knowledge this group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild. He further stated that he was not personally acquainted with EARL BROWDER and he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses." He believes that at the time he was in this organization, the organizational aspects were probably in the hands of JEROME HELLERSTEIN and he would be the one who would be in possession of the mailing lists. He stated that he does not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are members of the Communist Party, however, he stated that a number of individuals have stated, since his association with the Association, that LEE PRESSMAN and NATHAN WITT were Communists. He further alleged that he had heard that POLIER was a Communist. He further denied that the International Juridical Association, while he was connected with it, followed the Communist program. HISS left this organization when he came to Washington, D. C., in 1933.

HISS admitted that he has previously resided at 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., however, he denied that he has ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He did state, however, that it is very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of this organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been, nor was he now a member of the Communist Party. In addition, he has never been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party.

HISS stated the belief that his wife, PRISCILLA, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Communist Party. He did state, however, that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, DONALD HISS, a local attorney, had ever worked for HARRY BRIDGES and to the best of his knowledge DONALD was never considered for employment for or on behalf of BRIDGES. He stated he was sure that his brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

Erroneous See 100-25824 Sub 27 P 4 ASE
 In connection with the allegation that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the State Department in 1939 that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937, HISS remarked that he could recall only two individuals by the name of SAYRE. These are FRANCIS B. SAYRE with whom he was associated in the State Department and DAN SAYRE who was formerly with the CAB and is now teaching at Princeton University. HISS stated to his knowledge neither of these men were Communists.

HISS stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said at least he could recall no one by that name as being one of his acquaintances. He further stated that as far as he can recall no individual by that name has ever visited his home on any occasion.

He stated that he became acquainted with HAROLD WARE while he, ALGER, was working in the Department of Agriculture. He further remarked that he was acquainted with CHARLES KRIVISKY, who now goes by the name of CHARLES KRAMER, having met him while both were employed at the United States Department of Agriculture. He stated that he has not seen KRAMER for quite some time. He remarked that he and LEE PRESSMAN have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School. He and PRESSMAN were associated on the Harvard Law Review, at which time HISS wrote an article for the Law Review on the subject "Yellow Dog Contracts." He further related that he has known HENRY COLLINS since childhood, they having attended boys' summer camps together, and he considers COLLINS a close personal friend. ALGER remarked that he is interested in birds and that COLLINS is considered one of the top ten authorities on the subject of ornithology. COLLINS has often confided his personal problems in HISS and HISS has often advised him of these problems.

HISS could not recall any person by the name of NATHAN PERLOW. He has known ALICE WENDHAM since about 1933 or 1934, when she was running a children's school. Her husband's last name was POWELL, but he could not recall his first name. In connection with the above named individuals HISS could recall no one with the name of POST. Neither did HISS know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

He denied having met at any time with any group at the home of HENRY COLLINS, or any other place, where government information was discussed when those present had no right to the information. Nor did HISS know of any group of

individuals which met together for the purpose of making government information available, oral or written, for the use of unauthorized persons or the Soviet Government. He denied having ever met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the purpose of making available government information to an unauthorized source.

HISS is acquainted with JOHN ~~ABT~~, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with MARIAN ~~BACHRACK~~, who is ABT'S sister, having met her for the first time at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

HISS has never been known, to his knowledge, by the name of "GENE" or "EUGENE." He further knows of no individual by the name of GENE or EUGENE HISS having ever been employed at the State Department.

HISS admitted that he met VICTOR PERLO in 1934, but he could not recall him too well. Since his original contact with PERLO he has had no further contact with him and does not know of his present whereabouts. He met HAROLD GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual.

HISS repeatedly denied that he had any information that any individual in or out of the Government has ever attempted to or furnished any government information to an unauthorized person.

In connection with the voluntary appearance of ALGER HISS at the Bureau to be interviewed on March 25, 1946, he furnished the following background: He stated that shortly after his return from London, where he represented the United States in United Nations matters, in March, 1946, he was called to the office of the then Secretary of State, JAMES BYRNES. To the best of his knowledge BYRNES advised him that certain individuals on the "Hill" had furnished BYRNES with information showing that HISS was too sympathetic with the Communists. HISS can recall only one individual on the "Hill" who was referred to by BYRNES, this being Representative JOX of Georgia. HISS remarked that he denied to BYRNES that he was a member of the Communist Party or with any group which had Communist tendencies. BYRNES told HISS that he, BYRNES, had contacted Attorney General CLARK and Director HOOVER of the FBI on this matter. After discussion with BYRNES on this matter, it was agreed between them that HISS should appear at the Bureau voluntarily in an effort to clear the allegations which BYRNES had presented to HISS. HISS stated thereupon he did visit the Bureau and talked to Assistant Director LAIRD on the matter.

Following the foregoing interview with HISS, a signed statement was received from him and is being set out as follows:

"Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1947

"I, Alger Hiss, make the following statement to Charles Cleveland and Edward L. Grampp whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I need not make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"When I first went to New York City to practice law I became associated with the International Juridical Association. When I became associated this association was a small group which published a pamphlet on labor law mainly. I was one of the editors of the Association's journal. The following men, according to my recollection, contributed to this publication: Jerome Hellerstein, Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and Isadore Polier, whose wife was Justine Wise (ph). This group was not connected with the International Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the Lawyers Guild to my knowledge. To my belief Earl Browder did not use the International Juridical Association to advertise the "New Masses" or to use the mailing list of the Juridical Association to increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses." I left this association when I came to Washington, D. C. I do not believe that any of the individuals in the Juridical Association were or are Communists but have heard a number of individuals state the belief, since my association with them, that Lee Pressman and Nathan Witt were Communists. I have also heard allegations that Polier was a Communist.

"I have never been a member of or associated with the Committee for Democratic Action or the Young Communist League. I have never been nor am I now a member of the Communist Party. Neither am I personally acquainted with any member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge.

"I can recall only two individuals by the name of Sayre--Francis B. Sayre with whom I was associated in the State Department and Dan Sayre who was formerly with the C. A. B. and is now teaching at Princeton University. To my knowledge neither of these individuals were Communists.

"My brother Donald Hiss, a local lawyer, never worked for Harry Bridges and to my knowledge was never considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. I am sure my brother was not and is not now a member of the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whitaker Chambers. No individual by that name has ever visited my home on any occasion so far as I can recall.

"I became acquainted with Harold Ware while I was in the Department of Agriculture. Also I am acquainted with Charles Krivisky, who is now known legally as Charles Kramer, having met him while he was employed at the Dept. of Agriculture. Lee Pressman and I have known each other since my attendance at Harvard Law School. Pressman and I were associated on the Harvard Law Review at which time I wrote a "note" for the law review on the subject, as well as I can remember, of "Yellow Dog Contracts." I have known Henry Collins since childhood and consider him a close personal friend. I cannot recall any person by the name of Nathan Perlow. I knew Alice Mendham quite well when she was running a children's school in 1933 or 1934. Her husband's last name was Powell, but I can't recall his first name. I know no one by the name of Post, in connection with the above individuals, neither do I know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

"I have never met with any group at the home of Henry Collins or any other place where government information was discussed when people who had no right to the information were present. Nor do I know of any group of individuals which met together without authority to make government information available, orally or written, for the use of the Soviet Government.

"I first met John Abt at the Agriculture Department in an official capacity. I have never attended any meeting of the foregoing type where John Abt was present, neither have I visited at his apartment. I also met Marian Bachrack at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

"I have never been known to my knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene." I know of no individual by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene" Hiss having been employed by the State Department.

"I met with Victor Perlo back in 1934 but I can't recall him too well. I have had no further contact with him since approximately that time and do not know of his whereabouts at this time.

"I met Harold Glasser in an official capacity as an official of the Treasury Department. I have never placed Glasser in touch with a Russian representative in order that he might furnish government information to this individual.

"The foregoing represents summaries prepared by Messrs. Cleveland and Grampp of oral answers I had previously given to questions asked orally by them in a call at my office made at their request on June 2, 1947. I have read the foregoing four pages and to the best of my knowledge they are true and correct. I was asked by Agents Grampp and Cleveland if I would give them a signed statement on the information I had given them orally.

ALGER HISS

Witnesses:

EDWARD L. GRAMPP, F. B. I.

CHARLES G. CLEVELAND, F. B. I."

PRISCILLA HISS

On the afternoon of June 2, 1947, Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS was interviewed at her home, 3210 P Street, N. W., by Special Agents COURTLAND J. JONES and WILLIAM H. MARR. The interview began at approximately 4:35 p.m. and was concluded at 5:00 p.m. The interview was initiated by informing Mrs. HISS that it was being conducted upon instructions from the Attorney General and she was also informed that she had the right to refuse to answer any questions and make any statements concerning any allegations which would be brought to her attention.

Mrs. HISS was informed that the Bureau had information to the effect that her husband, ALGER HISS, had, while employed by the Federal Government, collected and secured information from the files of the government agency and turned this information over to a third party who was not authorized to receive same. She was also informed that her husband was allegedly a member of a ring which was formed for the purpose of securing information from Government files and other sources and delivering such information through appropriate channels to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. HISS immediately commented that the aforementioned allegation was "absolutely false" and requested that she be furnished more information concerning the specific allegation. She was advised that this phase of the interview would be resumed at a later time and that it was now desired that she answer questions concerning her knowledge or acquaintance with various personalities.

In answer to questions put to her, she stated that she is acquainted with CHARLES KRAMER, that she has known him for a long time, having met him while he and her husband, ALGER, were employed by the Department of Agriculture. She added, however, that she has not seen KRAMER for a number of years. She stated that she is acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER in a social nature, that she has known JOHN ABT since the latter was employed by the Agriculture Department, and has known LEE PRESSMAN since the latter was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture under JEROME FRANK.

In regard to HENRY COLLINS and his wife, SUSAN B. ANTHONY II, Mrs. HISS related that HENRY is a personal friend of ALGER HISS, that they know him very well, but that she is only slightly acquainted with SUSAN B. ANTHONY II. Mrs. HISS also described NATHAN WITT as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known many years.

Mrs. HISS specifically denied knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that she had never heard of him. She likewise denied being acquainted with HAROLD WARE, saying that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. HISS was questioned at length concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She immediately denied ever hearing of the name and elaborated by saying that she "knows no such person." It was pointed out to her that CHAMBERS was a former member of the Communist Party who announced his affiliation and subsequently entered the newspaper field and that CHAMBERS was well known. It was also mentioned that CHAMBERS allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. HISS intimately and on occasion was a guest in the HISS home. Mrs. HISS steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she were acquainted with an individual whose surname was SAYRE, who is reported to reside in Baltimore, Maryland. She denied being acquainted with any individual by this name other than FRANCIS B. SAYRE, formerly with the Department of State, and a Professor at Princeton University also named SAYRE. She was asked if she were acquainted with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, and she replied in the negative.

Mrs. HISS was questioned concerning whether or not she had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National League of Women Shoppers. She denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her a member.

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she, of her own knowledge, knew, or had reason to believe, that her husband, ALGER HISS, had ever secured information from Government files and given such information to an unauthorized person. She replied by saying that she is confident he has never done such a thing and added that she feels this is a "malicious" charge. It was again related to Mrs. HISS that the Bureau has reliable information that her husband was definitely connected with, and was active in, a ring which was organized for the specific purpose of collecting information from Government files. Mrs. HISS immediately branded this allegation as "a wild, malicious, impossible thing."

PRISCILLA HISS was asked if she is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist Party and whether or not she has ever attended any Communist Party meetings or any Communist Party sponsored meetings.

She replied emphatically that she is not a member of the Communist Party, never has been, and never expects to be; that she has never attended Communist Party meetings and, to her knowledge, has not attended any Communist Party sponsored meetings. She was then asked: "If you are, or ever have been, a member of the Communist Party, would you admit it?" Mrs. HISS registered unmistakable antagonism to this question and branded it an unfair question. She seemed most reluctant to answer the question and finally was told that her hesitation and apparent refusal to reply would seem to indicate that she intended to answer the question in the negative. After considerably more hesitation and finally with obvious reluctance and a display of bad grace and hostility, she replied by saying that her answer to the question would be "yes." She insisted, however, that she definitely considered the question of an unfair nature.

It was next pointed out to Mrs. HISS that since the interview had reached this point, it would be appreciated if she would make a statement concerning how she feels concerning the Communist Party, Communism and Communist ideologies. She replied by stating that she had already informed Agents that she is not a Communist, has never been a Communist, and does not expect to become a Communist. She continued by saying she feels that Communism "is not for us"; that she felt we should not be anti-Russian to the extent where this interferes with our international cooperation; and that we should not hold prejudices and should work together through the United Nations.

Just prior to the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. HISS was asked if she had any further comments to make concerning the allegations. She replied that in her opinion the allegations were "just absolutely screwy." She continued by stating that she felt the interview might be inspired as part of an anti-ROOSEVELT program, and that she could think of no sensible motive for such "impossible" questions.

IRVING KAPLAN

On May 29, 1947, at 3:10 p.m., Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORNELISON and EDWARD L. CRAMPP met subject KAPLAN as he approached the front door of his residence at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. The above agents were introduced to KAPLAN and identified as being Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Thereafter, Agent CRAMPP advised KAPLAN that the Bureau had been making an extensive investigation of a matter of vital interest to this country, and it was believed that KAPLAN was in a position to corroborate the information we had obtained and to furnish additional facts on the case. For that reason, KAPLAN was asked to be interviewed by the agents.

Thereupon KAPLAN asked, "What do you want to talk about?" Agent CRAMPP advised him that the Bureau was in possession of information indicating that he, along with others, had been furnishing Government information to unauthorized individuals and it was the desire of the agents in this interview to obtain from KAPLAN facts to prove or disprove such allegation.

At that point KAPLAN said he didn't want to talk to the agents about that matter or anything. He said, "I have heard about some of your interviews and I think they are ridiculous; picking people up off the street and trying to intimidate them." At that juncture KAPLAN was asked from whom he had heard about previous interviews. He answered, "Well, I'm not going to tell you. I don't know of anybody ever having given information to anyone. I think your investigation is a witch hunt. Just because a man has certain ideas you think he is a Communist."

The agents again informed KAPLAN they were vitally interested in whether he was in the possession of any information to shed light on the facts we had showing that Government information had been furnished to people who had no right to it. KAPLAN again answered, "I don't know anything about anyone doing that." He was asked as to whether he had ever committed such an act. To this he remarked "Don't be silly." The agents assured KAPLAN this was a serious matter and that they were interested in knowing whether he possessed any facts on the matter. He was asked if he had ever given any Government information to GEORGE SILVERMAN. He denied this and then again stated that he had heard about the previous interviews where several people were accused of being Communists and questioned regarding various organizations. He added, "your type of investigation and questioning has been an attempt to get people to perjure themselves."

The agents assured KAPLAN that was not the purpose of the interview and again told him the reason for the questioning as set out above. Finally, KAPLAN

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said he had nothing to say and did not want to discuss the problem further. At this point the attempted interview was concluded inasmuch as KAPLAN constantly denied any knowledge of the matter and refused to discuss it with the agents.

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE and ISHBEL SCOTT GIBB/LEE

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE was interviewed from 10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. on Thursday, May 29, 1947, at his office in the Tower Building, Washington, D. C. by Special Agents CHARLES G. CLEVELAND and W. R. MOND. Concerning his background LEE furnished the following information:

He was born in Inking, China, on November 19, 1913. From 1913 until 1927 he resided in China making occasional trips to the United States with his family. In 1927 he moved to Chatham, Virginia, where his father became head of Chatham Hall, a girls' school located in that city. LEE lived at Chatham until 1931 when he entered Yale University. In 1935 he was graduated from Yale with a B.A. Degree. He then went to England where until 1938 he attended Oxford University receiving a BCL Degree. On June 18, 1938, while in Oxford, England, he married ISHBEL SCOTT GIBB. In the fall of 1938 LEE returned to the United States and took one year of post-graduate work at Yale University Law School, New Haven, Connecticut. In 1939 he took a position as law clerk with the firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lombard, 2 Wall Street, New York City. He continued his position with this firm until July, 1942 when he took a civilian job with the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C. The following month he received a commission as First Lieutenant in the OSS and continued with OSS work until early 1946 when he was placed in an inactive duty status and became connected with the law firm of Thomas Corcoran, with which firm he is presently employed.

LEE stated that in 1942 he was General Counsel for the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief. During the same year he was on the Executive Committee on the China Aid Council. He has also been connected with and is still connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

LEE was shown a picture of Informant GREGORY in this case. He advised that he knew this person as HELEN. He said that he does not know her last name and does not recall whether he ever heard her name. He said it was possible that he had, but that he has a very bad memory for names and could not recall. LEE said it was his recollection that he met HELEN at the apartment of MARY PRICE, probably during the latter part of 1942. He said he is certain that he was not introduced to her in his own home. LEE stated that HELEN appeared to him to be an interesting individual and did not seem to be overly curious about his work in the Office of Strategic Services. He said he knows of no reason why HELEN was specifically introduced to him by MARY PRICE, and that HELEN never requested him to furnish her with any information which he obtained during the course of his work in the OSS. He said he may have discussed OSS work casually with HELEN as he would have with other persons. He stated that she did not request any specific information concerning OSS work of a classified nature, and she did not ask him to obtain any particular type of information from the OSS records for her.

He stated he was not aware of the type of business in which HELEN was engaged but gathered from her conversation that she was engaged in selling some type of articles or service. He could not recall specifically ever having discussed her business with her. LEE stated that he was sure that it was after he had taken a commission in OSS that he met HELEN. He placed it as the latter part of 1942, to the best of his recollection. He stated that he believed the last time he saw her was either late 1944 or early 1945. He could not recall whether this was in Washington, D. C. or New York City. He recalls having met her at one time at Longchamps Restaurant at 5th Avenue and 12th Street, New York City, but could not specifically state whether this was the last time they met.

It was pointed out to LEE that he, according to his own admission, knew HELEN for a period of approximately two years and that it seemed rather unusual that he would have known her so long and not recall her last name or know anything concerning her occupation. LEE replied by saying that most of his contacts with her were at social functions and that he did not recall any incident arising when he could have discussed her occupation with her. Concerning her last name he again said he had a very bad memory for names and it was possible that he had heard this name and just could not recall it.

LEE was asked if it was not so that following his introduction to HELEN, he met her rather frequently at approximately two week intervals until June, 1943, when he went out of the country on an OSS mission. LEE said he could not recall that this was the case. He said he realized that whenever HELEN came to town she would call LEE on the telephone. He explained this by saying that HELEN seemed to be quite fond of both LEE and his wife ISHBEL. He stated that ISHBEL, his wife, was with him nearly every time that he saw HELEN. At such times when she was not with him, he stated that he was probably in New York City. He recalled having met HELEN in New York City on only two occasions. He very often telephoned her when he was in New York on a business trip. He could not recall her telephone number and said he did not know her address in New York as he never met her at her home. LEE was asked if he had ever met HELEN at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue or at another pharmacy on R Street near Wisconsin Avenue. He denied ever having met her in any pharmacy. He stated that on one or two occasions he ran into HELEN on the street in Washington. He said such meetings were accidental and were not specifically planned to look like casual meetings. LEE recalled having met HELEN in the Old Homestead Restaurant on 9th Avenue in New York City on one occasion. He said that at such time HELEN introduced him to an individual whom he knows only by the name of JOH. He could not recall whether he heard this individual's last name. He was asked specifically if it could have been GOLOS or GOLD and he said he could not recall.

LEE stated that he could not recall ever having met HELEN at the Stone wall Inn Bar in New York City but that he believed it was possible that he had met

MARY PRICE there on one occasion. He said he met MARY on numerous occasions in New York and often stopped in a bar for a drink with her. He described MARY as being tall, brunette and rather attractive. LEE stated he first met MARY PRICE during 1941 and that he knew her when he was commissioned in the Office of Strategic Services. He recalled that he and his wife stayed with her for approximately two weeks in July, 1942, when he first came to Washington and while he was looking for a place to live. He said MARY PRICE was not in his opinion overly interested in OSS work. She did not appear to be curious or to ask questions concerning classified information; nor did she ask him at any time to obtain any particular information from the OSS files. He said he discussed OSS work with her only casually as he would with anyone else. Anything which he said to her or anyone else concerning OSS work would be in the nature of information which had previously appeared in the newspapers. As pointed out before, MARY PRICE introduced him to HELEN and it was at a party in MARY's apartment that the meeting took place. He stated he had no knowledge which would indicate that the meeting with HELEN was a planned meeting. It appeared to him to be strictly of a casual social nature.

As pointed out above, LEE admitted meeting JOHN in the Old Homestead Restaurant in New York City. He placed the time of this meeting as during the first part of 1943 and shortly after he met HELEN. He recalled having seen JOHN only on one other occasion and that was in the fall of 1943 in Washington, D. C. in the restaurant located at 823 - 15th Street, N. W. He said he did not know anything concerning JOHN's background. He did not know who JOHN was except that he appeared to be a very good friend of HELEN. He stated JOHN struck him as a "very interesting guy." When asked specifically concerning this LEE stated he could not explain; it was just that JOHN impressed him favorably and that he liked him. He said that he never discussed the OSS with JOHN as far as he can recall and JOHN never asked him any questions concerning his work. LEE denied having any knowledge which would indicate that JOHN, HELEN, or MARY PRICE were engaged in any acts of espionage. LEE further denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or ever had been. He said he had never engaged in any activities connected with the Communist Party either of an open or underground nature. He admitted that his views are definitely "left-wing." He said he considered the views of JOHN, HELEN and MARY PRICE to be "left-wing" likewise and he believed that it was because of this that he particularly liked these individuals. He explained that during the war he was continuously occupied with his duties in OSS and had very little time to devote to following the progressive movement; consequently, he welcomed an opportunity to keep in touch with progressive people during his service in the Army. He said that JOHN particularly was one of such progressive persons and seemed to be very well versed with what was going on in the progressive world. Concerning his own "left-wing" views, LEE described himself as a "Henry Wallace Democrat."

LEE specifically and categorically denied ever having furnished JOHN,

HELEN, or MARY PRICE with information obtained during the course of his duties with OSS. As stated above, he may have discussed OSS work with these persons as well as with others, but such discussions were limited to subjects which had previously appeared in the newspapers and which were not of a classified nature. He said that because of his own pressing duties in OSS he did not have time even to read the daily summaries which came into the OSS office. He stated he did not take the OSS training course which the regular OSS agents took as his duties were primarily of an administrative nature. He was an aide to General DONOVAN and could have had access to any type of information in the possession of OSS, but that he did not avail himself of the privilege of reading such information because he was too occupied with his regular duties.

LEE denied specifically furnishing to JOHN, HELEN or MARY PRICE or anyone else information concerning the following things:

- 1) Facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS.
- 2) OSS activities in various European countries with respect to undercover Russian activities.
- 3) Location of OSS personnel in foreign countries and nature of their activities.
- 4) The parachuting of OSS personnel into Hungary and Yugoslavia.
- 5) Peace manœuverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland.
- 6) Any type of OSS information of a classified nature.

At the outset of the interview, LEE appeared to be visibly shaken and extremely nervous. After talking for approximately an hour he became calm and stopped trembling. His shaking was so noticeable at the outset of the interview that it was noted he had difficulty in lighting a cigarette. After he became calm, LEE was asked why he had been so nervous and shaken. He replied that he believed anyone would be excited when questioned by FBI Agents. He was asked if he thought it was possible prior to the interview that he would be questioned. He admitted that he thought so and explained this by saying that approximately a year ago he had heard that the FBI was interested in his association with MARY PRICE and her sister MILDRED PRICE. He was asked where he had obtained such information but he refused to give the source. LEE explained further that he has noted recently a trend of anti-Communist and anti-progressive publicity and activity in this country. He added that this was one reason for his concern as he considers himself a "left-winger." LEE failed to elaborate on this further.

He denied ever having engaged in any activity which he considered against the interest of this country and which would cause an investigation of his activities. LEE stated that as far as he knew HELEN was not acquainted with anyone else in OSS. He said that DONALD WHEELER, a friend of his, was also in this service during the war but that he was certain that WHEELER and HELEN were not acquainted. LEE admitted that HELEN gave him and his wife Christmas presents at one time. He said he believed his wife's gift was a leather compact and his was a leather item of similar slight value. As soon as he was asked concerning such Christmas gifts, LEE stated that he certainly would not consider small items of this type as a bribe even if he were inclined to furnish information to anyone concerning OSS activities.

At the conclusion of the interview LEE took the names of the interviewing agents. He was invited to call the FBI office in the event he recalled the last names of either JOHN or HELEN, and to call the office if he desired to furnish any additional information.

ISHBEL SCOTT GIBB LEE was interviewed at her home, 1522 - 31st Street, N. W. from 12:40 p.m. to 1:10 p.m., Thursday, May 29, 1947, by Special Agents CHARLES G. CLEVELAND and W. RAYMOND WANNALL. At the time she was interviewed the following persons were also present in her home: Mrs. GIBB, her mother; PRISCILLA LEE, her sister-in-law; and the four children of DUNCAN and ISHBEL LEE, as well as a colored maid. ISHBEL furnished the following background information concerning herself:

She was born on October 12, 1913, in Allahabad, United Provinces, India. From 1913 to 1922 she lived part of the time in England and part of the time in India, where her father was in the civil service. From 1922 to 1938 she lived in various parts of England, last residing in Oxford before coming to this country. During this period she made occasional trips to continental Europe of short duration. After marrying DUNCAN LEE in June, 1938, she came to the United States, arriving in August of that year. From 1938 to 1939 she lived at New Haven, Connecticut, where her husband was attending Yale University. From 1939 to 1942 she resided in New York City and from 1942 to the present time she has lived in Washington, D. C. She has been employed part time as a teacher at the Mt. Vernon Seminary and as a researcher for a private individual. She was last employed in 1946.

ISHBEL admitted being associated with the China Aid Council, with which her husband was connected. She denied ever being a member of the Communist Party either in England or the United States. She said that while in England she was a member of the British Labor Party. She stated she has not applied for her papers as a citizen of the United States, saying that she failed to do so because she desired to retain her British citizenship and passport in order that she might

return to England for a visit upon the conclusion of the war. She stated that she actually did make arrangements to go to England last summer but that she was unable to make the trip. She stated that she still desires to return to England for a visit. Mrs. LEE was shown a picture of informant GREGORY. She identified this individual as being a person whom she knew only by the name of HELEN. Mrs. LEE was informed that the agents had previously talked with her husband at his office and that he could not recall HELEN's last name. Mrs. LEE said that she is sure that she had heard HELEN's last name but could not recall what it was. Later during the interview she stated that it was possible that HELEN's last name was GRANT. She recalled having commented when she heard HELEN's last name that it, like her own maiden name, was Scottish. ISHBEL said that she met HELEN at the same time her husband did. She advised that this was at a party held at the apartment of MARY PRICE. She said she could not recall the exact date of this meeting but placed it as some time prior to October, 1943. She was able to place this date because she said she recalled that in October, 1943, just prior to the birth of one of her children she met an individual in the restaurant at 823 - 15th Street, N. W., whose name she recalled only as JOHN. She stated she did not recall the last name of JOHN and could not state whether she ever heard it. Mrs. LEE said that whenever HELEN was in Washington she called the LEES on the telephone and very often met them or came out to their house to call on them. She stated she was with her husband on several occasions when such meetings occurred. She recalled that HELEN telephoned her from a drug store on Wisconsin Avenue on one occasion. Following this telephone call and at HELEN's invitation, ISHBEL went alone to the drugstore and met HELEN. They drank coca colas and engaged in personal conversation concerning family matters and mutual acquaintances.

Mrs. LEE stated that she was of the opinion that she had met HELEN about five times and possibly a few more times which she could not recall. She said she last saw HELEN about a year and a half or two years ago. Mrs. LEE stated that during the times that she and her husband met HELEN she did not recall any conversations concerning DUNCAN LEE's work in the OSS. She said that DUNCAN LEE did not in her presence tell HELEN anything concerning his work and HELEN did not in her presence ask LEE specifically or generally anything concerning his work. She stated that most of their meetings with HELEN seemed to be occasioned by HELEN's calling them on the telephone. HELEN seemed to be fond of both her and her husband and of their children. Mrs. LEE said she did not recall that HELEN gave either her husband or herself any presents at Christmas time, nor on any other occasion but she did believe that HELEN had brought gifts to the children upon calling at the house.

During the interview Mrs. LEE appeared to be quite nervous and emotionally upset. She expressed extreme surprise over the nature of the interview. She stated that there are no persons more loyal to this country than her husband and herself. When it was pointed out to her that she had been in this country

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for several years and had not applied for citizenship papers she explained by saying that she desired to make the trip back to England as described above and further that she considered loyalty to this country and to England to be synonymous. She said she felt that the Governments of the two countries were enough alike that being loyal to one meant being loyal to the other. Mrs. LEE was asked if this was also true in her opinion concerning Russia, the ally of these two countries during the war. She stated that in her opinion this definitely was not true, that the policy of the Russian Government conflicted in almost every respect with the combined policy of England and the United States.

In concluding Mrs. LEE categorically denied having furnished any information to any individual which might work against the interests of the United States. She denied further having any knowledge of the fact that her husband had furnished such information to anyone. She said that she had no information or knowledge concerning any activities of an espionage nature engaged in by HELEN, JOHN, MARY PRICE or anyone else.

SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY

The above individual was interviewed at his home, 2002 B, Ft. Davis Drive, S. W., Washington, D. C., commencing at 1:10 p.m. on May 31, 1947, by Special Agents EDWARD L. GRAFF and LUDWIG W. R. OBEREDORF. At that time he furnished the following information:

He confirmed the fact that he had been born March 27, 1906, at Montreal, Canada. He also confirmed information previously reported in this case concerning his background and education, which is not being repeated here. He advised that his parents presently reside in Estevan, Canada. He stated that in addition to the education previously reported, he took a course in Money and Banking at American University, Washington, D. C., in 1941. LISCHINSKY came to the United States as a mathematics instructor at People's Junior College, Chicago, Illinois; in 1935, on a temporary visitor's visa. He stated that he obtained a permanent visa in 1936. He was naturalized either February 2 or February 8, 1940, in the District of Columbia.

He advised that he was first employed in Washington, D. C., with the Amalgamated Wage Hour Bureau of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. According to LISCHINSKY, this Bureau was set up by SIDNEY WILLIAMS and was operated by JOHN ABT, in New York City. LISCHINSKY stated he was the only full time worker for the Bureau in Washington, D. C. He confirmed that from March to June, 1937, he had been employed with the National Research Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and that thereafter he had been employed by the Midwest Labor Bureau in Chicago. He continued that his superiors at the National Research Project were DAVID WEINTRAUB, Director, IRVING KAPLAN, Assistant Director, V. J. JEROME and J. VAN HORNE HIPPLE, who was his immediate supervisor.

He continued that HARRY MAGDOFF headed another division of the National Research Project and that he had worked under MAGDOFF later at the War Production Board.

Prior to his employment with the War Production Board, LISCHINSKY had been with the Tolan Committee from which he joined the War Production Board, under MAGDOFF, in the Tools Division.

Subsequently he was employed by WERBA and he stated that his position with WERBA may be terminated in the near future. He added that he was thinking of joining the Food and Agricultural Office of United Nations. He stated that he does not have permanent Civil Service status because he had never tried to obtain a permanent status. He stated that he had been offered a permanent status after Pearl Harbor but did not

consider it at that time because of the importance of the job which he was doing.

With reference to his naturalization references, he stated that one was OSCAR ~~ALTMAN~~, who was a teacher at People's Junior College, Chicago, and that possibly other witnesses were PHIL "OOT" of the Social Security Board, who taught History at People's Junior College, and EAROLD GLASSER, who was the Dean of People's Junior College at the time LISCHINSKY taught there.

As references for Federal employment, he was only able to recall that one might possibly have been LOUIS STUBBS, an employee of the Treasury Department, who is also a Canadian by birth and is a distant relative by marriage. He believed that another reference had been IRVING RAPLAN, the Assistant Director of the National Research Project.

With reference to his obtaining employment with the National Research Project, he advised that he was working for the Rosenwald Foundation of the University of Chicago when he applied for a position with the National Research Project. He added that he had been interviewed in Chicago for the position by one FRED HAPKIN.

He admitted knowing GEORGE PERAZICH and stated that PERAZICH also worked under WHIPPLE at the National Research Project and that PERAZICH had been employed by UMRA but had terminated this employment about two months ago. (He stated that PERAZICH's work at UMRA was concerned with Yugoslav matters.) PERAZICH told LISCHINSKY that he had been born in California but had gone to Yugoslavia as a youth and subsequently returned to this country. According to LISCHINSKY, this accounts for PERAZICH's accent.

He added that he himself had joined UMRA with the intention of going to Poland but that he had been turned down by the Polish Government because he was allegedly a Fascist. He was unable to account for this other than the fact that his name is similar to the name of a royal family in Poland and he believes that he was confused with someone else. He continued that at the time he was turned down by the Warsaw group of the Polish Government, he had been acceptable to the London group. He advised that he was approved for travel to Poland a year later but that at that time he was no longer interested in going to Poland.

He admitted knowing SOL ADLER and stated that he had met ADLER through another Canadian, HERBERT GOLDSTEIN, who had met ADLER in London. He added that ADLER had also been a teacher at People's Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

He admitted knowing ~~DAVID WEINTRAUB~~ from the National Research Project and added that his friendship with him dated particularly from the time of their mutual employment at UPRRA.

With reference to ~~VERA BARNES~~, he stated that he had met her at NYA through another friend.

At this time LISCHINSKY was asked whether he had ever been a member of the American Peace Mobilization, which he denied. He claimed that the only thing he knew about this organization was that it had at one time picketed the White House and that the source of this knowledge was the public newspapers.

He admitted knowing VICTOR PERLO, stating that he had met him here in Washington, D. C., and that he met PERLO in order to play chess and tennis. He described PERLO as a very serious man and stated that he had never discussed government matters with him.

He admitted knowing CHARLES KRAMER, stating that he had worked with KRAMER for three months on the Kilgore Committee and that although he had met KRAMER prior to that time, he did not really know him until they worked together on the Kilgore Committee.

He stated that he had originally met EDWARD FITZGERALD at the National Research Project and that they renewed their acquaintance at the War Production Board where they frequently had lunch together, although they did not work together. He described FITZGERALD as a good friend but one whom he does not see very often.

He stated that he had met ALLEN ROSEBERG, while he, LISCHINSKY, was employed at the Amalgamated Wage Hour Bureau. At that time ROSEBERG was an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board and he frequently met him before this Board as a representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

LISCHINSKY emphatically denied being or ever having been a member of the Communist Party and stated that he knew no Communist Party members. He was asked specifically whether he considered any of the individuals mentioned hereinbefore as Communists and after some reflection and hesitation, he stated that he had "never concluded that they were Communists". It was pointed out to him that his hesitation in answering this question gave the impression that he might have seriously considered one or more of the individuals mentioned hereinbefore as Communists. He again stated that he did not believe any of them to be Communists and that he had never suspected any of them of being Communists. It is to be observed that LISCHINSKY was obviously evasive in answering these questions.

LISCHINSKY admitted having seen EARL BROWDER on one occasion and stated that this occurred at a public meeting in New York City about three or four years ago. He claimed to be unable to recall the nature of this meeting or the place where it was held, stating that it was a hall in the vicinity of the Hotel New Yorker in New York City. He added that he had gone to this meeting alone.

He was asked whether he had ever attended any meetings at the home of JOHN ABT, which he denied. He stated that he had once been at ABT's home for dinner but that he had never been there with any of the individuals mentioned hereinbefore. He continued that he had not seen ABT since he quit the Amalgamated Paper Hour Bureau and later added that he had not seen ABT since the middle of 1941.

He was asked whether EAPLAN, KRAMER, MAGDOFF or FITZGERALD had ever mentioned meeting JOHN ABT and stated that he was unable to recall their ever having mentioned such a meeting.

In amplification of his possible membership in the Communist Party, he stated that he had never been asked to join the Communist Party and had never made any contributions to it. He stated that he had never furnished any information, either documentary or orally, to any one of the individuals mentioned hereinbefore; that he did not know whether these individuals had ever furnished information concerning their government employment improperly to another source and continued that he would be very surprised to hear that they had done such a thing.

At this point LISCHINSKY was questioned vigorously concerning any knowledge he might have of the furnishing of government information to unauthorized sources by himself or any individuals known to him. At this time he admitted knowing GEORGE SILVERMAN, and stated that he played volley ball with him.

He also admitted that HARRY MAGDOFF is a very close personal friend and that they frequently play chess together. He was unable to recall any trip which MAGDOFF might have made to New York City in the Spring of 1944, nor was he able to recall that MAGDOFF had met JOHN ABT in New York City at that time.

He admitted that all of the individuals named here, who were formerly employed with the National Research Project, had kept up their social acquaintance and stated that IRVING EAPLAN is the head of the group. He again denied ever having been approached by any of these individuals to furnish information which might have come to his attention as a government employee; and denied ever having heard any of them discuss the exchange of information or the possibility of furnishing such information to an outside source.

"With further reference to IRVING KAPLAN, he described him as a strong New Dealer but not a Communist. He claimed that he did not know whether KAPLAN was pro-Russian in his attitude and when he was pressed concerning this, he finally stated that KAPLAN had criticized certain aspects of our foreign policy.

He again denied knowledge of any meetings in New York City or of anyone furnishing information to an unauthorized source or that any of the individuals whom he had described as friends, had done so.

He was again questioned specifically as to whether MAGDOFF, KRAMER or FITZGERALD knew JOHN ABT. He claimed that he did not know whether MAGDOFF knew ABT and stated that he had never seen them together. He continued that he did not think KRAMER or FITZGERALD had ever mentioned knowing ABT.

With reference to Dr. RAJCHMANN, LISCHINSKY stated that he had met RAJCHMANN in connection with his projected trip to Poland for UNRRA. He subsequently had several other contacts with RAJCHMANN concerning this matter. He added that RAJCHMANN was in charge of the Economic Bureau of the Polish Embassy prior to his assignment with UNRRA. He said that he could never figure RAJCHMANN out; that RAJCHMANN was very cagey and appeared to be playing both ends. He described RAJCHMANN as a brilliant man, whom he suspected of being in favor of the London-Polish Government but who later joined the Warsaw Government when MIKOLAJCZAK joined the Warsaw Government.

LISCHINSKY admitted knowing ED STONE, whom he described as an "old NRPer". He said that he saw STONE once or twice a year through the MAGDOFFs but that he had never visited STONE's house. He denied ever having attended a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at STONE's house. He said that he was supposed to attend such a meeting about four months ago but that he did not go. He believed that the purpose of this meeting might have been to raise money for the Southern Conference.

At this point LISCHINSKY's wife, MELBA, was questioned as to her connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. She advised that she had made several contributions to this organization and had attended one meeting which was held at the Statler Hotel. However, she stated that she was not active in this organization and the extent of her connection with it was her occasional contribution. Mrs. LISCHINSKY advised that when she made her contributions, her name was submitted to the Conference but she is not certain whether or not this constituted membership and for that reason does not know whether or not she is in fact a member.

LISCHINSKY readily agreed to furnish the interviewing agents with a signed statement, setting forth in substance the interview with him. A statement was therefore prepared and was signed by LISCHINSKY. The statement reads as follows:

Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1947

"I, SOLOMON L. LIECHINSKY, make the following statement to EDWARD W. R. O'BRIEN and EDWARD L. GRAPP, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and I know that it can be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born March 27, 1908 in Montreal, Canada. I entered the United States in 1935 on a temporary visitor's visa and served as an instructor in mathematics at People's Junior College, Chicago, Ill. I received a permanent visa in 1936 and was naturalized February 8 or February 2, 1940, in Washington, D. C. My witnesses were CECILE ALTMAN, PHIL DOOTY and HAROLD GLASSER, all of whom I had met at People's Junior College.

"From March to June, 1937, I was with the National Research Project in Philadelphia, Pa. DAVID WEINTRAUB was Director, and IRVING KAPLAN was Assistant Director. Others were V. J. JEROME, J. VAN HORNE WHIPPLE, my immediate superior, also GEC. PERLICH was in a capacity of supervision to me, and HARRY MAGDOFF, who headed another section.

"I was first employed in Washington, D. C. with the Amalgamated Wage Hour Bureau of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. JOHN ABT headed the Bureau in New York City. Later I was with the Tolson Committee and then with WPB under HARRY MAGDOFF in the Tools Division. Subsequently, I became associated with UNRRA.

"I am acquainted with IRVING KAPLAN, who was formerly Ass't. Director of the National Research Project; GEORGE PERLICH, who also worked under WHIPPLE at the National Research Project, (who was born in California) and was with UNRRA until two months ago; SOL ADLER, whom I met at People's Junior College through HERBERT GOLDBLATT; DAVID WEINTRAUB, former Director of National Research Project, whom I know particularly at UNRRA; VERA BARNES, whom I met at NYA through a friend; VICTOR PERLO, whom I think was at CPA when I met him; CHARLES KRAMER, with whom I worked for 3 months on the Kilgore Committee; ED FITZGERALD of National Research Project and WPB; MILIE ROSENBERG, whom I met when he was an attorney with WIRB and I was with the Wage Hour Bureau; GEORGE SILVERMAN, with whom I have played volleyball; and HARRY MAGDOFF, who is a close friend.

"I know no members of the Communist Party and have never concluded that any of the individuals named here are or were members of the Communist Party. I have never been asked to join the Communist Party and have never

"and have never been a member of the Communist Party.

"I have never furnished information orally or otherwise concerning matters which have come to my attention as a government employee to anyone; nor have I made files on documents available to others to which I had access. I have never heard of meetings in JOHN ABE's apartment, have never attended meetings there. I last saw JOHN ABE in 1941. I have no knowledge that any of the individuals mentioned in this statement attended meetings at JOHN ABE's apartment, or that they exchanged information obtained from government files or furnished such information to a source outside the government.

"I don't know if HARRY MAGDOFF knows JOHN ABE; I have never seen them together. I don't recall CHARLES KAMMER or EDWARD FITZGERALD have mentioned knowing JOHN ABE.

The only time I have ever seen EARL PROCTOR was at a meeting held at a hall in New York City 3 or 4 years ago. I went to this meeting alone. The hall was located near the Hotel New Yorker.

"I have never been a member of the American Peace Mobilization. I recall that this organization picketed the White House. I read this in the newspapers.

Dr. RAJCHMANN is a Polish representative with UNRRA. I met him once when I was thinking of going to Poland for UNRRA. Since then have seen him 2 or 3 times in connection with my work with UNRRA. He was in charge of the Economics Bureau of the Polish Embassy later and worked with UNRRA. I never could figure him out. He is very cagey. I got the impression that he was playing both ends. I considered him as favoring the London Polish Government, but he later joined the Warsaw Government after PIKULJECZIK went to Warsaw as premier.

"I have read the foregoing 4 pages and they are correct.

/s/ S. A. LISCHINSKY.

Witnessed: LUDWIG W. R. OBERDORF, F.B.I.
EDWARD L. GRUBB, F.B.I."

RUTH RIFKIN

At approximately 7:30 PM on May 29, 1947, Agents CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and VINCENT W. HUGHES proceeded to Hancock Hall, 3665-38th Street, N. W., for the purpose of interviewing subject RIFKIN in connection with her activities in the GREGORY CASE. It should be pointed out that Hancock Hall is a women's dormitory located in McLean Gardens and male guests are not permitted beyond the lobby. MISS RIFKIN came to the lobby after being called by the desk and she was advised that Agents desired to interview her in connection with certain allegations. She advised there was no place that she could discuss these matters with Agents other than the lobby of Hancock Hall. Agents advised MISS RIFKIN that the office of the FBI was available if she desired to be interviewed there. However, she stated she preferred to be interviewed at her residence. MISS RIFKIN was accordingly interviewed in the lobby of the Hancock Hall for approximately one hour, and during this time there were two other couples also in this lobby and it was necessary for Agents to speak at all times in a very quiet voice in order not to be overheard.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Upon being questioned concerning her membership in the Communist political association RIFKIN denied she had any connection whatsoever with that organization or that she had ever been a member of any part of the Communist Party or the Stuyvesant group, or any Communist front organizations. However, MISS RIFKIN admitted having been a member of the UFWA and of being at the present time a member of UOPWA #27. RIFKIN was asked if she had ever used the name of RUTH REID, and she stated that she had used this name as a pen name while she was writing for the Employment News in the summer of 1938. She stated she had never used this name in any other connection.

In the allegations of GREGORY it was said that while RUTH RIFKIN was employed with OFRA and later with UNRRA, she was supplying information pertaining to those organizations to HELEN TENNEY, and that GREGORY would subsequently pick up the information from TENNEY and take it to GOLOS. GREGORY stated she met RUTH RIFKIN on one or two occasions when she arrived in Washington, arrangements having previously been made for this meeting by HELEN TENNEY. Subsequently RIFKIN gave the information that she obtained from these Government organizations directly to GREGORY and GREGORY was known to RIFKIN as ISABEL HAYES. GREGORY stated she had occasional meetings with RIFKIN in Washington until the Spring of 1944, at which time RIFKIN was turned back to HELEN TENNEY.

RIFKIN stated that she did know HELEN TENNEY but that she had never heard of ISABEL HAYES or GOLOS. Agents exhibited to RIFKIN photographs of both HELEN TENNEY and GREGORY, and RIFKIN readily identified TENNEY'S photograph but stated she had never seen GREGORY before. RIFKIN stated she first met HELEN TENNEY while she was working for the Foreign Policy organization in 1938 in New York. She was introduced to TENNEY by a friend of hers named ELEANOR FLEXNER, who was also in the UOPWA with RIFKIN, and in addition was a personal friend. At this time RIFKIN stated that ELEANOR FLEXNER lived at 312 Second Avenue, New York City. It should be noted that on the club file card of the Stuyvesant Club, which contains the name of RUTH REID, that the address given by REID is C/o FLEXNER, 312 Second Avenue. It appears probable, therefore, that the FLEXNER appearing as the address of subject RIFKIN on her Communist Party membership card is either identical with or a relative of the ELEANOR FLEXNER whom RIFKIN admitted to Agents as being a personal friend of hers. At this time RUTH RIFKIN denied she had ever resided at 312 Second Avenue, and that she had always lived while in New York with her parents.

RIFKIN said that after she came to Washington in 1943, she can only recall having seen HELEN TENNEY on one occasion, at which time TENNEY visited her at her room in Hancock Hall. RIFKIN denied that on this occasion she supplied TENNEY concerning the activities of OFRA or UNRRA. However, she admitted that she advised TENNEY she was pleased with her job with UNRRA and stated she may have discussed office

personalities. She denied having discussed any policies of UNRRA or any information that came to her attention through her attendance at UNRRA conventions as a result of her official duties. MISS RIFKIN stated that UNRRA was the kind of organization that people were interested in and that "Everyone gossips about UNRRA activities." She admitted that she had gossiped, too, about UNRRA activities but was certain she had never given out any information that could be considered confidential or would be in violation of any office regulations.

During the course of this interview it was very obvious that RIFKIN was extremely agitated and thoroughly shaken by the knowledge of her background that Agents had. At the completion of the interview MISS RIFKIN thanked the Agents for the gentlemanly manner in which the interview was conducted. She was advised that in the event she subsequently had any additional information she would like to furnish to the FBI that she should feel free to call upon Agents at the Washington Field Office.

RE: ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

ALLAN R. ROSENBERG was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM H. HARR and COURTLAND J. JONES on May 29, 1947. The interview was conducted at his office, 1822 Jefferson Place, N. W., beginning at 11:10 AM, and completed at 12:55 PM.

The interview was initiated by informing ROSENBERG that the Bureau had in its possession certain information alleging that while he was employed by the U. S. Government, in the Foreign Economic Administration, he furnished information to an unauthorized individual. It was alleged he had obtained this information as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany; that he furnished reports and substantial quantities of written material bearing on matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in the postwar Germany. It was pointed out to him that this aforementioned information was furnished under a pre-arranged plan which involved an espionage ring which included Government personnel and that it was alleged he was a member of this ring.

ROSENBERG appeared shocked, and after reflecting a moment, replied by saying: "This is a very serious charge - I don't have the 'foggiest' idea of what you are talking about." He requested more specific information concerning the allegation, and began taking copious notes. He was then told that the Bureau possessed certain information indicating that in the Fall of 1943 there was an organized group which included a number of Government employees and officials which on occasion met in New York City. ROSENBERG was then told that at one of these meetings in November 1943 there was a lengthy discussion as to what intelligence information the members of this group could furnish and it was also agreed that ALLAN ROSENBERG, a Government employee, could furnish information of value. He was told by Agents that in November 1944 he was reported to have attended a meeting of individuals at the address, 207 West Eleventh Street, New York City, at which time he was specifically interviewed by one of the group who attempted to advise him concerning the material he should attempt to obtain. It was stressed to ROSENBERG that it had been reported he was apparently dissatisfied and felt he should probably withdraw from this type of activity, and the person interviewing him attempted to set him straight along this line.

ROSENBERG replied that his reactions to the above allegation were conditioned by his experiences in the recent trial of CARL AIDO MARZANI, in which he assisted in the defense. He commented he felt the MARZANI case was motivated by "political reasons", and felt that this interview, in turn, was motivated by the MARZANI trial. It was vigorously and emphatically stressed to ROSENBERG at this point, that this interview was not motivated by the MARZANI

trial or by political reasons, but dealt with allegations innumeraed at the beginning of the interview. ROSENBERG then said that due to his observation in the MARZANI trial in regard to Title 18, Section 201, USCA, he did not desire to confirm or deny any allegations put to him by Bureau Agents. It was pointed out to him that as an attorney, he was well acquainted with his civil rights; that he knew he was under no obligation to make a statement to the Agents. It was further pointed out to him that the purpose of this interview was to give him an opportunity to make his comments regarding certain allegations.

ROSENBERG indicated that he appreciated that the Bureau has a job to do, and stated he did not want to hinder any investigation; but pointed out that when Agents referred to events in 1943 and 1944 in New York City, his memory goes "cold". He continued that his experiences in the trial of CARL ALDO MARZANI forcefully illustrated that an individual making false statements, unintentionally or otherwise, to a law enforcement officer, could be held accountable for such statements. He again stated he felt he had been given insufficient information concerning the allegation, but indicated that he wanted it understood he was not going to confirm or deny any allegation made by Agents, unless he deemed it non-prejudicial to his best interests; that he did not approve of Agents taking notes, and was not giving his consent to this procedure. He was reminded that Agents were fully aware of his civil rights, but that Agents could take notes, and could testify regarding the interview.

It was then pointed out to ROSENBERG that Agents felt he was attempting to confuse the issue; that if he had ever furnished information from Government files or information that he had gained as a result of Government positions he had held, to persons not entitled to such information, he would recall the incident or incidents without the necessity of being furnished with the specific dates and identities of personalities involved. ROSENBERG replied that he recalled that sometime in 1945, he was accused of furnishing information to DREW PEARSON, Washington columnist and radio commentator, but that the accusation was 100% false. He continued that in the course of his duties with the FEA, he worked in conjunction with the War Department. The President of the United States had written a letter regarding the matter with which ROSENBERG was dealing, in which the President has said the plan under consideration by FEA and the War Department did not meet with his desires. ROSENBERG said he felt this letter would be of interest in his work and therefore requested a copy from the State Department. He was furnished with a copy, which had some pencil notations on it. ROSENBERG, after reading the letter, passed it on to his superiors, and thought nothing more of the matter until DREW PEARSON published the contents of the President's

letter, and made particular reference to some pencil notations. An investigation was immediately instituted to determine how PEARSON secured his information, and ROSENBERG was accused of having furnished it to him. He denied being implicated in the matter in any way.

ROSENBERG was informed that the Bureau was not interested in the aforementioned incident, and was then reminded of the original query, whereupon he replied he would not answer the question "cold", because his wife was not present at this interview; that he may have unintentionally discussed some matter of Government policy or a particular incident with her, his father-in-law, or some other member of his immediate family. It was pointed out to him that Agents were not interested in such an incident as discussing Government business with his family; but, specifically, with his having furnished information to an individual in New York City, by the name of HELEN. ROSENBERG said he knew many individuals named HELEN, and that Agents would have to be more specific, i.e., give him dates, places and the full name of such an individual. He was then advised that this matter would be taken up later in the interview.

ROSENBERG's early Government service was then discussed with him, and he was asked whether he was acquainted with NATHAN WITT, and JOHN J. ABT, both of whom were likewise in Government service at that time; namely, about 1937. He replied that he knows these individuals, and regards them both as friends. He was asked if he has continued this friendship throughout the years, and he replied in the affirmative, saying he sees them now only occasionally, seeing WITT more frequently than ABT. When asked if he had seen WITT within the last six months, he replied in the affirmative, adding that Agents were referring to the MARZANI case. ROSENBERG was once again emphatically reminded that this interview had nothing whatsoever to do with the MARZANI case, and Agents were not interested in such contacts with WITT. He was then asked directly if he had ever furnished information from Government files in any form to WITT or ABT, to which he replied, "No, Sir."

ROSENBERG was then informed he had been under surveillance by Bureau Agents for a considerable time, and it was mentioned to him that on one occasion it was known that EDWARD M. BRECHER, SAMUEL RODMAN, and DANIEL WEITZMAN conferred with him at his office. ROSENBERG then said he could see no reason why the Bureau was interested in such a meeting and was reluctant to discuss this meeting. However, after some contemplation, marked by agitation, he explained this meeting.

He described himself as a "New Dealer", and a man who "believes in public service". He continued that in his opinion, the ideals of the New Deal have changed, that the present administration is going through a period similar to the one after the first World War, and he, personally, is disturbed.

ROSENBERG then explained that the WOOD-RANKIN Committee (House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee) employed an investigator in 1946 by the name of ERNEST ADALSON, who submitted a report in December, 1946. This report, commonly referred to as the "Adamson Report", according to ROSENBERG, made what he considered to be false and libelous statements, following the pattern of the period after World War I, which ROSENBERG regarded as encroachment of civil liberties. The ADALSON report, ROSENBERG continued, attacked the stockholders of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company, Washington, D. C., the owner of the radio station, WQQW. As a result, ROSENBERG called the three men, BRECHER, RODIAN, and WEITZMAN for a conference. He described BRECHER as manager of WQQW; RODIAN, as an old friend and client; and WEITZMAN, as some one he had "met some place". At this meeting they discussed the possibility of retaliatory action, but BRECHER believed the newspaper publicity would be detrimental, and they therefore decided against instituting libel action.

ROSENBERG was reminded that the ADALSON Report was disavowed, and that all copies were recalled, and he was asked from whom he obtained his copy. He appeared disconcerted, saying he understood copies were given to newsmen, and refused to divulge his source, saying he "had to beat the bushes" to secure a copy.

At this point, various personalities whose acquaintance with ROSENBERG had been established by surveillances, were discussed. He said he knows MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP; that they have been acquainted for some time, and that MARY JANE is a client. He continued that the KEENEYS had been attacked in the ADALSON report and that he had discussed the matter with MARY JANE. The ADALSON report claimed that PHILIP KEENEY had been dismissed from the University of Montana for communist activity, when in fact, communism had nothing to do with his dismissal. He related he had read the decision of the Supreme Court of Montana in the KEENEY case, and it specifically stated that communism was not an issue. MARY JANE KEENEY was accused of being a communist by the ADALSON Report, because she had written an article, the title of which ROSENBERG could not recall ("The Making of a Radical", appearing in the September, 1939 issue of "Black and White", published in Los Angeles). ROSENBERG commented he read the article and had "his own opinion" regarding it. He recalled knowing MARY JANE KEENEY at FEA and stated he does not think she is the type of individual who would divulge Government information to an unauthorized party.

ROSENBERG was asked if he were acquainted with DAVID WAHL, and if WAHL was a communist. He appeared well versed with WAHL's background and various hearings before the Civil Service Board. He mentioned that WAHL was a member and official of the Washington Book Shop, which organization "someone in the Attorney General's Office declared subversive." He added he had heard WAHL

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called a communist but he does not feel WAHL is a communist. ROSENBERG admitted acquaintance with HAROLD GLASSER, H. BOWEN SMITH, JUST LUNNING, CHARLES TRAINER, HARRY MAGDOFF, and BENEDICT ALPER, describing these individuals as friends, with the exception of ALPER, whom he had met casually. He added he is proud of his friends; that he would give no information concerning them, and that he had friends from many walks of life. Some of these friends he did not always agree with, but considered them friends, nevertheless. However, when asked directly if he knew that any of these individuals were communists, or if they had ever furnished information concerning the Government department with which they worked, or other Government information to which they had access, to unauthorized sources, he answered in the negative.

ROSENBERG was then once again reminded that he is known to have attended a meeting at 207 West 11th Street, New York City, in November, 1944, at which meeting it was discussed with him the material to which he had access and the material he should attempt to obtain; that he appeared dissatisfied and seemed to feel he should probably withdraw from this activity. ROSENBERG exhibited extreme nervousness and said the address meant nothing to him. He was asked if he knew an individual by the name of MARY PRICE, and he again answered in the negative. He then inquired the names of the persons present at the meeting in New York City, and asked the identity of the person with whom he allegedly had the aforementioned discussion. He continued that if he was furnished with the requested information regarding the identity of the other individuals, he could possibly recall the alleged meeting. He was told that upon the basis of the information furnished him by Agents, he should certainly be able to recall the meeting and the circumstances surrounding it, and that Agents would not specifically identify the other persons present at the meeting. ROSENBERG then said he didn't think he had given any information to unauthorized persons, but he "didn't care to make a statement, confirming or denying it".

At this point, ROSENBERG was asked if he is or has ever been a member of the Communist Party. He gave the impression of pretending to be flabbergasted then registered indignation, and finally replied, "No, that is ridiculous". He then added that, "Whatever rights I have I am going to stand on them." He was then asked if he was acquainted with any individuals who are members or have been members of the Communist Party. His reply was that if he did know such individuals, he would not answer the question.

ROSENBERG indicated he is a member of the National Lawyers' Guild, and has been active in its affairs for a number of years. He related he is particularly interested in Civil Rights, and has served on the Guild committee regarding civil rights and liberties. He further indicated he is particularly interested in labor law; that this brings him in contact with many individuals,

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some of whom may be communists and some of whom are not communists. He added sarcastically that one cannot be judged a communist by his associates, quoting a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as his authority.

Toward the conclusion of the interview, ROSENBERG asked if the individuals mentioned by agents as his associates are "supposed" to have furnished information to the Soviets. He was informed this was not pertinent to the interview. ROSENBERG accompanied Agents to the door and at that point asked what advice Agents could give him as to what action he should take. He was informed he had been given an opportunity to answer the allegations, and that, after considering the matter further, he could contact the Agents if he were so inclined. He then inquired: "Am I going to be indicted?" He was informed that such a matter is outside the province of the Bureau.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN A. SWARTZ and JOHN P. BUSCHER on May 29, 1947, between the hours of 12.30 PM and 1.30 PM.

Agents interviewed TAYLOR at his office, Room 517, 1818 H Street, N. W., the Office of International Monetary Fund and after identifying themselves informed TAYLOR that this Bureau was in possession of information alleging that while he was employed by the Federal Government he had furnished information which was in his possession as an official of this government to unauthorized person or persons, which information in turn was transmitted to a Foreign Power, namely the Soviet Government, and that he had prepared a report on conditions in China which he had made available to individuals who in turn had transmitted this information to the Soviet Government, and that third: while he was employed in the Federal Government he was a member of the Communist Party of America.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR thoughtfully contemplated these alleged allegations and indicated he was quite willing to explain his background of employment, and his acquaintanceship with those persons whom he referred to as "Roosevelt Progressives" and thereupon emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any sort of restricted information to any unauthorized person, that he had "prepared" any report on China that might be classified as restricted or confidential which he turned over to any unauthorized person, and further that he is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party of America.

Throughout the entire interview TAYLOR was calm, assured, and collected his thoughts well before he spoke.

He stated that he was born March 30, 1906, at Revelstoke, British Columbia. He resides at this time at 3120 51st Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. He reviewed his background of employment which verified the information already contained in this file about such background. He advised that he was employed by the Chinese Stabilization Board from September 1941 to September 1942 under the Treasury Department. He advised that he found a place in the Treasury Department through SILVERMASTER and met SILVERMASTER at the University of California at Berkeley in 1928 and that SILVERMASTER was in TAYLOR's graduating class.

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He stated that he spent many years in graduate study at Berkeley and in 1941 came to Washington, D.C. with the Treasury Department. Upon his arrival in Washington he met and resumed acquaintance with SILVERMASTER. He stated that prior to 1941 and subsequent to his graduation from the University of California he met on several occasions with SILVERMASTER. TAYLOR said that he has made many trips to California since that is his wife's State and in 1935 he received his PhD from that institution. He first met HARRY WHITE while WHITE was employed in the Treasury Department. TAYLOR stated when he, TAYLOR, was employed in the Treasury Department he was first investigated by the Secret Service and that he understood that all material which came to his attention in his official capacity as an employee of the Treasury Department was secret. He was interviewed at the Treasury Department and was offered a position. He arrived in Washington, D.C. for this position the day before Christmas, December 1941.

He said "I classified HARRY WHITE as a Roosevelt New Dealer, a liberal and certainly not a Communist." He was asked as to when he first met HARRY WHITE and he advised that he had met HARRY WHITE before he, TAYLOR, had received an appointment for the position with the Treasury Department as a Far Eastern Expert. He did not elaborate further on his association with WHITE. He advised that he does not personally know DONALD WHEELER but reflected that he associated the name of DONALD WHEELER with the University of California at Berkeley. He stated that he stayed in Washington, D.C., until the ROSEMAN Mission was organized and then went with Judge ROSEMAN to London, England, in February or March, 1945.

ROSEMAN left this mission for a while to attend a top secret conference at Malta. During that period TAYLOR remained in London and was assigned to investigate the financial status of liberated areas in Europe. ROSEMAN returned to London at which time he and TAYLOR went to Paris where the Mission split up. TAYLOR then returned to Washington, D.C., and on April 12, 1945, left Washington and returned to London. From London he went to Greece. On October 22, 1942, he went to London and from there to Algiers on a convoy. At this time he carried the title of Assistant Director in the Operations Department. He advised that he has known HELEN SILVERMASTER about as long as he has known her husband.

He stated that he met ULLMAN at the Treasury Department, that he met GLASSER at the Treasury Department, that he met VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department, and that he met ALAN ROSENBERG in London while ROSENBERG was a representative of FEA. He met ROSENBERG through PHIL NEED of the FEA. He advised that he does not know CARL REEL, that he knows JOE SILVERMAN and has met GEORGE SILVERMAN. He met SOL ADLER at the Treasury Department and last contacted ADLER in China in August or September of 1946.

He knows of no one by the name of ELIZABETH BENTLEY. TAYLOR denies membership in the Communist Party of America but stated that he was in Russia in 1936 for thirty days. He would not elaborate on his visit to Russia.

He advised that he has talked to SILVERMASTER about activities in China but that he has never furnished SILVERMASTER with any kind of a written report. He stated that the information he gave SILVERMASTER concerning conditions in China pertained only to his incarceration there in a Japanese Prisoner of War Camp. He stated that he frequently has spoken to SILVERMASTER about "problems" which problems may or may not have appeared in the newspapers. He was asked to define "problems" and he stated that the problems he had in mind were financial and personal and had nothing to do with information that he had possessed as a result of his employment with the Federal Government. He stated "I certainly have never ceased to discuss affairs of the day — international, political, or otherwise with GREGG SILVERMASTER." When asked for examples of the material which he is referring to as part of the discussions with SILVERMASTER he brushed aside the question as being irrelevant.

He was asked as to whether he had ever been acquainted with or had met anyone by the name of GOLOS and he replied in the negative. He advised that while he was in London, England, he had corresponded with HELEN and GREGORY SILVERMASTER but that this correspondence contained information of a personal nature and he did not send any information which could be considered restricted or confidential. He denied that he was acquainted with NATHAN NEMETZ, a member of the Canadian-Soviet Friendship League. TAYLOR advised that he could not consider the persons mentioned above as belonging to any particular group or outstanding because of their "liberal" views.

He stated that he numbers among his friends and acquaintances many persons who are not liberal thinkers and that he has never knowingly been associated with anyone who was a member of the Communist Party.

DONALD N. WHEELER

Special Agents E. HYATT MOSSBURG and GEORGE E. DAVIS of this office personally interviewed DONALD N. WHEELER at his residence, 6400 MacArthur Boulevard, Brookmont, Maryland, on the morning of May 29, 1947.

The Agents identified themselves and advised WHEELER they desired to speak to him regarding a serious and confidential matter which involved him. WHEELER was specifically informed that the purpose of the interview concerned his activity in furnishing information obtained by him during his employment with OSS to an unauthorized source and to a foreign government. WHEELER then stated that he did not want to talk to the Agents regarding this matter.

WHEELER refused to further discuss the matter and the interview was terminated.

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CHARACTER OF CASE:
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